Evasion of the Registry Decree—The way things are managed in Cuba—A British Officer Fooled by the Authorities—Spanish Vigilonce and Span-ish Faith—General Pezuela's "Black Warriors"

- Iliness of Admiral Duquesne.
We find no limitation to surprise and astor We find no limitation to surprise and astonish-ment from incidents of every twenty-four hours, un-der our present enlightened, energetic, and honest government, incidents that cannot be accounted for rationally, without implicating the integrity of our chief, or that of his civil, political, or military family; while we find no way for accomplishment of the frauds by those most intimate and confidential advisers, of which his brother is chief, without his

knowledge and tacit anotion, if not by direct authorization of the Marquis.

The last case, from its being so near to us, is very remarkable, the particulars of which I have in full from H. J. Mc—, and an engineer that has just returned to the city from an estate in the immediate vicinity of the nefarious transaction. H.B.M. brig of war Espiegle, cruising to westward a few days since, and running the coast well about anchor in the bay of Ortigosa, which looked sus-picious, and a boarding boat was ordered inside to examine her, and she proved to be a slaver evi-siently abandoned after the cruiser hove in sight, at anchor in a sort of lagoon debouching into the at anchor in a sort of lagoon debouching into the bay, and almost within sight of the residence of the chief official of the district, without whose know-ledge and consent she could not, by any pos-sibility, have arrived there. The officers and a prize crew from the Espiegle remained in possession the evening of the day and night of her seizure, and there was no person or appearance of any one having been previously in charge of her, after abandonment by her crew

capture was made, and the day following she was boarded by a boat from the shore, having the Cap tain of the district on board, who communicated to

boarded by a boat from the shore, having the Captain of the district on board, who communicated to the commander his version of the matter, declaring that he had made seizure of the vessel as a slaver two days previous, and that he had captured also a part of the cargo of Africans (two hundred and five), but he could give no account whatever of the officers and crew of the brig, who had most mystericusly disappeared. The commander of the Spanishrig of war Nervion, accompanied by this superior authority of the district, went on board of the Espeigle, and claimed the slaver as a previous Spanish capture, with reiteration of the story of the captain of the Portido; and the British officer was goose enough to give up his arise, which would never have been heard of again until she might have made another voyage, but for his timely discovery. Neither would the negroes belonging to the estates of Josquin Gomez, his nephew, and Paredes & Co. (which last royal concern covers sufficient "maternal interest" to have prevented any knowledge by the authorities), have been disturbed until they had become registered property. As it is, only two hundred and five will be found out of over four hundred (said to be five hundred), while punishment has not visited the local authorities agreeably to the orders of Gemeral Pezuela, by removal, &c., for not reporting the facts of the landing within twenty-four hours after discovery, to the superior authority. The brig is a beautiful clipper, halling from Philadelphia, and called the Gray Eagle; she was brought into the harbor of Havana on the evening of the 10th, under convoy of the Nervion, and will be 2 tried by the Mixed British and Spanish Court of Justice, possibly to escape condemnation in due course of Spanish justice, under superior Spanish justice.

Sourse of Spanian Justice, under superior Spanian uffuence.
Yesterday over six hundred Africans were brought into Havana, said to have been captured at Mariel, but I presume they are only part of the same negroes; or if not, they are the remainder of the 200 and upwards yet due from Trinidal, part of which were partitioned here, and of which, I presume, you were advised at the time, by "Trouble" or "H." The peculiar diligence and tardiness displayed in the Gray Eagle cargoe would make it is in the contraction of the superior growing out of Spaniah vigilance and Spaniah faith, to mix up the matter for concealment of conivance, if it existed.

rpe of white civil guards, and be just right in me and duty. It has just been ascertained here, through the lace correspondence with the new Spanleh Ministrative with the seried States and Spain are fast approaching adstement, owing to the "wholesome fear of the tervention of Great Britain and France in half of Spain" upon you. These random shots Spanish diplomacy are very efficient in this mmunity, where it is a common eratic error to ubt one's own identity—a trouble that has come on a late "choic" writer now giving light in avans—but, thank heaven, he san't doubt his homeyand the responsibilities thereto pertaining. Our brave Admiral Duquesne, of the "sincere divion" of our allies—not yet to sea—rests himself at echor, at the residence of his brother, between aven and earth, with our fever, with which he

was born. He was reported better yesterday.
July 2.—The Cahawba, due last evening, in port
this morning, at 6 o'clock. This will please charge
to the account of our disease, which keeps us all
employed—those not sick to take care of those who
are, or to see them home after the fitful dream has
passed.

NADA MAS:

Execution of Michael Jennings at New Haven, for the Murder of Mrs. Esther Brad-

Exceution of Michael Jennings at New Haven, for the Murder of Mrs. Esther Bradley, of North Haven.

[From the New Haven Course, July 12.]

Michael John Jennings, the murderer of Mrs. Esther Bradley, in North Haven, suffered the full penalty of the law at the jull yard in this city, yesterday forencon, July 11, 1854. He made no public confession of guilt, and we understand persisted to the last in declaring his innocence. Jennings was a mere youth, being in his 19th year; yet he manifested by his behavior during confinement the feelings of a hardened criminal, and at times appeared more like a brute than a human being. We trust, however, that he inwardly felt more softness of beart than his cutward conduct would seem to indicate. But he has expiated his crime, the demands of human justice have been cancelled, and we leave him with his God.

THE PRISONEN'S LAST HOURS ON BARTH.

Mr. Goodwie, who sat up with Jennings on Monday night, furnishes us with the following incidents which occurred:—

When I went in, at 8 o'clock P. M., I found him busily engaged in reading the "Golden Manual," the contents of which seemed to impress him deeply. While he was conversing about the book, and expatiating on its beauties, (about 9 o'clock.) Father O'Brien entered the prison, and prayed with him for an hour. A Mr. Pendegrast and his son also came in about this time, and continued in prayer until half past ten. Father O'Brien and the elder Mr. Pendegrast then left, leaving the son, who remained during the night. Young Pendegrast and the prisoner remained on their beuded knees until midnight.

After they grose from their devotions, I asked Jennings if he had not better lie down and renove

midnight.

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Jennings if he had not better he down and repose his body. He replied that "he guessed not, inasmuch as in a few hours his body would sweetly repose forever."

A few minutes after he asked Mr. Bishop to hand a letter to me, remarking that I could make such use of it as I pleased. (The lotter was written in June lart, is directed to his father, at Brooklyn, N. Y., and as it undoubtedly speaks the feelings of his heart at the time, we give it entire.)

LEFTER.

COUNT Jan, New Haven, June 24, 1854. In the name of the most Holy and Adecable Trialty, Father, Sen and Holy Ghost, I, Nichael John Jeanings, do most freely forgive all who have injured me. At the same time I return my sincere thanks to all who have been kind to me, and interested themselves in my behelf. I desire my most sincere affections and love to my affected father and sisters, entreating them to bear with resignation the will of God, the utilictions and diseases my death may cause.

I desire that my mortal remains may be interred in the Catholic connettery at New Haven.

I will my immerial soul to God my Creator, hoping for mercy through the merits of Jesus Carlet, my Lord, citod and Releener.

I sak the prayers of my Catholic brethren for the repose of my soul.

I do not dread death, as I am going from death to life. And what, I would inquire, are my sufferings to those which Jesus Christ suffered for me?

Witnessed by E. W. Beyan.

To which followed the Apostics' Creed:—
I believe in God the Father Almighty, &c.

At two o'clock he appeared somewhat restless, when, after some little persuasion, he lay on his cot, and in a few minutes was sleeping with as much composure as any one could who had never committed a crime. A half-past 4 we awoke him, and on his rising I imquired how he had alept, and how he felt. He answered, first rate." Soon after he and his friend went to prayers, and continued their develops were truly of an imposing and soleran character, and Jennings bore a conspicuous part,

the close.

It was then six o'clock, when I left for breakfasts; and I would here say that in all my watchings with the sick, dying, and condemned, I never left any one more tranquil in mind and apparently more ready to die, than the unfortunate youth who was so soon

to suffer.

As early as eight o'clock people began to gather about the jail yard and on the green, and much anx iety was manifested by many to get a look at the prisoner and the scaffold, which was surrounded by a large piece of canvass, which shut it from the view of outsiders. No excitement was apparent, and good order generally prevailed. The preliminary arrangements were conducted in an admirable manner by Sheriff Parmelee and his assistants, and every precaution was taken to secure the fulfillment of the law.

precation was taken to secure the fulfillment of the law.

THE EXECUTION.

Soon after nine o'clock, the Grays, Captain Jones, and the Bluer, Captain Bissell, under the command of Colonel Arnold, arrived on the ground, and were stationed in and about the jail yard, to preserve order. The police and a number of special constables were also in attendance.

Atten o'clock, those having tickets were admitted. There were inside, including the military and the officers, about two hundred persons. The number outside amounted to about one thousand, a large portion of whom were boys.

A few minutes after ten o'clock Jennings left his cell in company with Sheriff Parmelee and Pather O'Brien, the latter having been with him constantly since six o'clock in the morning.

Enrobed in his gown, and with a paper cap upon his bead, he ascended the scaffold assisted by the sheriff and priest, when the prisoner joined in prayer, manifesting considerable emotion. He spoke to no one but the priest, and seemed absorbed in deep thought.

At twenty-nine minutes past ten o'clock the rope was adjusted, and after shaking hands with the priest and sheriff, he burst into tears and groaned aloud. The priest then left. The sheriff followed, and as he placed his foot on the last step of the gallows the fatal spring was touched, and the prisoner was launched into the presence of his God.

In about thirteen minutes after the drop fell, his pu se ceased to throb, and he was pronounced dead by the physicians.

The body was soon after taken down, and taken into the prison and delivered up to his friends for interment.

into the prinon and destroice interment.

The only disturbance that occurred during the day was an attempt on the part of a number of outsicers to rush into the building after the execution; but they were promptly driven back by the military and order was immediately restored, and the crowd corn disparsed.

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soon dispersed.

The following additional particulars of the execution we copy from the Palladium, the editors of
which paper were present:

Before leaving the cell, Jonnings begged to present to Sheriff Parmelee one of the two books he
held in his hand. Some discussion as to which
should be given, arose, which ended by Jennings
himself selecting the Bible, and leaving the other, a
prayer book, for Mr. Bryan. The mournful cortege
now moved down the stairs, and thence to the prison
door, in the following order:

Sheriff and Deputy.

Father O'Brien, Prisoner, Father O'Gorman.

Undertaker and Assistants.

The prisoner was habited in a shirt, over which
was thrown a light bluish sack or gown, tied at the
walst in the manner of a robe de chambre. He had
on light socks, and new black leather slippers, with
no cravat. While going out the prison door he was
somewhat sgitated, and wept so much as to use a
handkerchief. It was impossible to notice his step
as he walked up the stairs leading to the scaffold,
as one clergyman supported him on one side and another from behind.

Immediately on reaching the platform, Jennings
and the clergymen fell on their knees. The prisonsemed more quiet, and turned his attention to the
crucifix in his hands. When prayer was finished,
they rose, and standing together, Jennings read a
prayer from a manuscript, in so low and broken a
tone as only to be andible to those upon the platform. They then fell upon their knees again, and
Father O'Brien repeated a prayer or litany descriptive of the crucifixion.

To such sentences as these: "O Jesus, who was
led like a lamb to be crucified," Jennings responded
from time to time, "Have mercy on me, O Lord!
have mercy on me." Rising, the prisoner turned
and sat down upon a chair, and a deputy tied his
feet together. The prisoner seemed to r

the bot sunlight, and found that his heart beat distinctly.

At 28 minutes past 10, his pulse indicated forty-seven beats per minute. In 131 minutes from the time he was swung off, pulsation ceased; in 24 minutes he was cut down, and his body retorned to the jail. The mournful ceremonies were all performed in the glare of a hot sun, that rendered it extremely uncompratable in the jail yard, where some two hundred gentlemen were present as witnesses. Outside the crowd was not as large as we saw present when Poote and M'Caffrey were hung, in 1850, and were mainly quiet. One man, however, attempted to wrest a musket from a member of the Grays, but was himself arrested, and committed.

The body of Jennings was placed in a coffin this morning, and given up to his friead, Mr. Penedgrast, Jr., who placed it in a hearse and removed it. Farther than that we could not as:ertain of its disposal. Our thanks are hereby tendered to Sheriff Parmelee and Mr. Bryan for the facilities courteously and liberally granted us in obtaining materials for this report.

melee and Mr. Bryan for the facilities courteously and liberally granted us in obtaining materials for this report.

The Quickest Route from London to Shandhar—Collins has won for the United States greater victories upon the ocean than ever did Nelson for Great Britain. His line of steamers has contributed more to establish our sipremacy in steam navigation than say fleet which this government can ever arm and equip. The crossing of the Atlantic westward under his asspices in nine days and a half, the time of the Baltic's last run, gives to our nation a substantial fame—one that will prove more valuable to it than would be the storming of Sebastopol to the allied powers. We believe that in a few years Collins, or some other of our enterprising citizens, will build steamers that will make the voyage from New York to Liverpool is seven days—and by making his line a weekly one, carry two-thirds of the mail matter that crosses the Atlantic. Consard has a decided advantage over him at present by having a weekly contract with the British government, for which he receives per annum \$750,000, or thereabouts. In consequence of this, persons are in the habit of transmitting their communications regularly by the line which departs once a week, and it in this manner monopolizes the carrying.

The present age is a practical one. Our countrymen are acknowledged to be an eminently practical people. Steam is the personification of the real, since it produces positive results. It is the agent that is to make this nation so powerful as to cast all others, as respects agriculture, commerce, and navigation, into a deep and perpetual shade. The opening of relations with Japan was all that was wanting to reverse the existing order of things in inter-communing travel and transportation between London, Paris, Berlin, Madrid, Venna, St. Petersburg, with southern China, is to cross this continent, and at no distant day. It can be conveyed in less time, by ten on fifteen cays, than by the overland route. Shanghae the san requested to dec

THE THE GOVERNOUS AND THE STREETH STRE In addition to the above we have re

Edwin Waterbury, the proprietor of the Water-bury "gift enterprise," having been prosecuted by the Corporation Attorney, in behalf of the Gover nors of the Almshouse, and kept under arrest for

the last fortnight in default of finding the bail required—\$50,000—lately made the following appeal to the Governors, in order to obtain his liberation:—

NEW YOEK, June 29, 1854.

TO EDWARD C. WEET, Esq., Governor, &c.:—Sir—You are aware of the suit recently commenced against me by the Governors of the Almshouse, wherein I am now held to bail in a large amount for my appearance to answer an alleged violation of the laws of the State of New York against lottemes, &c., by reason of selling "gift tickets" for my Exhibition.

With reference to the above I beg leave to state to said Governors, through you, that I never intended to violate any law by the sale of such tickets, and until the commencement of this suit believed that what I was doing was in accordance with strict right—that since the commencement of this suit I have been advised that the sale of gift tickets was illegal, and I accordingly have given up the sale of such tickets, and am ready to abandon the project forthwith, although in so doing I subject myself to great pecuniary loss. I would, therefore, respectfully ask that the above suit be discontinued, and that I be discharged from arrest. Yours, most respectfully,

EDWIN WATERBURY.

On the matter being discussed before the Board of Governors, it was agreed that in consideration of

of Governors, it was agreed that in consideration

of Governors, it was agreed that in consideration of Mr. Waterbury's having expressed contrition for his offence, they would consent to his discharge upon his executing a bond with sufficient security to the Governors to forever abandon the project, and to notify his country agents of the fact. Waterbury gave the required bond, and was accordingly discharged from custody on the 6th inst.

Josiah Perham, against whom an order of arrest had been granted, in the sum of \$50,000, has not yet been arrested.

We deem it proper to inform the public that all of these gift enterprises are illegal, and are nothing more than ingeniously devised operations, by which simple people, principally in the country, and in most cases poor operatives, male and female, are gulled out of their money, by an attractive but delusive promise of a farm and other valuables, worth hundreds of thousands of dollars, which the getters up of the schemes have never seen, except in their advertisements. In the meantime, the sheriff must do his duty, by catching Perham, the most successful of the gift enterprise speculators.

Perham, the most successful of the gift enterprispeculators.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TREM.

Before Hon. Judge Ingraham.

July 11—The Governors of the Alms House w. I.

Hart.—Application was made by Mr. L. E. Bulkley, consel for Hart, to discharge the order of ball that had be granted in this case, upon affidavits tending to show to the statute against lotteries had been violated. Manuforities in support of his position were quoted by Hart's counsel, and the matter was argued forcibly at great length by Mr. Bulkeley and the corporate counsel. The Court took the papers and reserved its claim.

Theatres and Exhibitions.

Bowery Temarks.—The entertainments of this evening will commence with the nautical drama of "Black-Eyed Susan".—Mrs. Place as Susan, and Mr. R. Johnston as William. La Petite Emily Downle will give the drummer's song, and Miss L. Wells will appear in a favorite dance. Sig. Deliino, assisted by Sig. Legero, will give their feats of leger-demain; and the laughable farce of "Somebody Else" will follow. The surprising performance of Mad. Olinza will conclude the amusements.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Mad. Anna Thillon appears for the fourth time, to night, in Donizetti's opera of "The Daughter of the Regiment." She will sustain the character of Marie, in which she is greatly admired; Mr. Frazer will appear as Tonio, and Mr. Meyer as Sulpice; Mrs. Maeder, who is a great favorite, will personate the character of the Marchioness de Berkenfeld. Niblo's, no doubt, will be crowded, as usual, by the admirers of Mad. Anna Thillon

ess de Berkenfeld. Niblo's, no doubt, will be crowded, as usual, by the admirers of Mad. Anna Thillou.

American Museum.—The dramatic selections for this afternoon are the amusing pieces of "Away with Melancholy" and "Slasher and Crasher," and in the evening the favorite drama of "Raffielle." Mr. C. W. Clarke and other artists of dramatic celebrity will appear.

Hipporonie.—The equestrian and other exercises which are given here every afternoon and evening are attracting large audiences. Among the list of performances are new feats by the Brothers Seagnest lefty tumbling, vaniting through balloons, tremsdous leaps over horses, also through a globe of fire, chariot races, &c.

Christy's Minstreels.—The benefit of one of the most popular performers in the United States comes off to-night. Mr. E. H. Pierce, whose comic ability has never been surpassed, offers a rich programme for the amusement of his friends to-night. Besides the regular band, Mr. E. Morn and T. Briggs will appear in the interlude of "Crotchets and Quavers," and the entertainments will terminate with a grand trial dance. As it is the last night of the season, no doubt the hall will be crowded.

Woon's MINSTREES are still drawing large assemblages. They appear to-night in the operatic burletta of "Lend Her de Sham Money." They will also sing a variety of negro melodies, and execute some instrumental pieces.

Buckley's Serenaders.—The burlesque opera of "Cinderella" continues to draw full houses. It is well performed throughout, and the scenery is very good. "Cinderella," with a variety of songs and instrumental pieces, will be given this evening.

Barnet Willlams.—Preparations are on foot to give this gentleman a complimentary benefit prior

BARNEY WILLIAMS.—Preparations are on foot to give this gentleman a complimentary benefit prior to his departure for California.

Board of Supervisors.

This board was notified by the Mayor to meet yesterday, at 12 o'clock noon, in order to comply with the provisions of the statute; but a quorum not being present, they took a recess till the usual hour of meeting—4 o'clock in the atternoon—in order to receive the tax books for the year. At that hour a quorum was present.

His Honor the Recorder took the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

THE BOOKS OF THE TAX COMMISSIONERS.
On motion of the Supervisor of the Fifteenth ward, the books of the Tax Commissioners were received and referred to the Committee on Annual Taxes.

Taxes.

BILLS PAID.

A bill for \$131 42 for advertising election notices in the Evening Post, from the year 1846 to 1853, which, by some extraordinary oversight, had lain over for the last eight years, was ordered to be paid; the bill of police efficer Cargill, for \$10, for expenses in going to Philadelphis to arrest a counterfeiter—paid; the sum of \$7.5, in addition to that already paid, was voted to the coroners for post mortem examinations for the quarter ending Jane 30, 1854. The board then adjourned to Wednesday next, at 4 o'clock.

next, at 4 o clock.

The Abortion Case.—The inquest held by Dr. Bontecou on the body of Catharine Martin was closed on Saturday night, and a verdict rendered that the deceased came to her death by the hands of Mrs. Elizabeth Fonda, in an attempt to procure an alcotton. This verdict was rendered by the Coroner's jury principally on the testimony of a cousin of the deceased, to whom the latter made a dying declaration of facts in the case, criminating Mrs. Fonda. This Mrs. F. is said to be a widow lady. Catharine Martin was known to some persons as Mrs. Merrison. She is said to have been married to a man named Morrison. A warrant was issued for the arrest of Mrs. Fonda on Saturday night, and ber as bed, representing horself to be very 'J., and ber is bed, representing horself to be very 'J., and ber is bed, representing horself to be very 'J., and requesting the attendance of a physick, a. The officer left her until this morning, when 'Le proceed of with a 'nb to her residence and top', her to jail.

The Buspet, July 10.

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. ADVANCE OF ADMIRAL NAPIER ON CRONSTADT.

BOMBARDMENT ON BOOMERSUND.

Occupation of the Principalities by the Austrians.

Preparations for an Attack on the Crimea.

DEPARTURE OF THE CZAR FOR THAT QUARTER. BLOCKADE OF THE WHITE SEA.

The Equivocal Position of Austria.

The Cunard mail steamship Asia, Captain Lott, arrived at eight o'clock last evening. She left Liver-

pool on Saturday noon, lst inst.

There is no news of any decisive event. There appears to be an entire change in the movements on the line of the Danube. The point of attack

seems now to be the Crimea.

Telegraphic despatches from Dantzic and Stockholm state that on the 21st ult. Boomersund was shelled by H. M. steamships Heela, Valorous, and Odin. The buildings in the principal fort were burned, and other damage, to a considerable extent, inflicted. On board the ships, seven men only were wounded. Sir Charles Napier's fleet was at anchor

25 miles from Cronstadt.
Orders have been sent to the allied squadrons in the White Sea, to establish, from the 1st August, an effective blockade of the Russian ports in those

Within the next ten days, it is stated the strength of the Austrian active army will be 300,000 men, stationed from the frontier of Dalmatia to that of Bukovina. In the treaty with Austria, it is added Bukovina. In the treaty with Austria, it is added that Austria will not enter into any arrangement with the Court of Russia which shall not proceed on the assumption of the sovereign right of the Sultan and the integrity of his empire. Austria will evacuate the Principalities on the conclusion of peace with the least possible delay.

It was known at Berlin, that it was resolved at St.

Petersbourg to give a negative answer to the Austro-Prussian summons, but in such a way as to make negotiations possible on a different basis, namely— Russia would continue to occupy Moldavia. Screth, which forms the frontier between the two Principalities, would be guarded, and imumediatly after the entry of the Austrians into Wallachia, the Turkish detached corps would leave Lesser Walla-

The London Times correspondent at Vienna states on the 30th ult., that Baron Meyendorff received his letters of recall on that morning, but it was not believed that diplomic relations with Russia will be broken off Count Coronini is to enter Little Waliachia by way of Orsova, with about 30,000 men.

on July 3d.

It is stated in a despatch from Constantin the 20th ult., that the embarkation of French troops for Varna continues. The Duke of Cambridge had

for Varna continues. The Duke of Cambridge had arrived between Varna and Shumla, where the English forces are estimated at twenty thousand and the French at forty thousand.

The Journal of Constantinople, whilst confirming the success of the Turks at Silistria, states that three thousand Bashi-Bazouks, who had taken a Russian cutpost, had been attacked by a Russian force triple their number, and that after a desperate struggle fifteen hundred of them were killed. The Russians lost one thousand four hundred. On the 20th and 23d of June the Turkish van-

guard of twenty-five thousand men attacked the Russian rear guard, and drove it beyond Trajan's

The Russian General Schilders is reported dead. The Czar had set out on his way to the south. After a short stay at Kaiew, it is said that he will proceed to the Crimea to inspect the fortresses on the Black Sea.

the personal command of Marshal St. Arnaud, are certainly to undertake an expedition against the Crimea. Two hundred transports are being prepar, ed in consequence, at Varna and at Baltschick.

It is stated in a Vienna letter, of the 25th ult., in the Post Ampt Gazette, that orders had been sent off by telegraph to Trieste that all the Austrian vessels of war ready to put to sea should leave for the East, and the frigate Venus had sailed at once.
The Transylvanian Messenger states from Cron.

studt, near Moldavia, that the Russian officers commanding the detachment stationed along the frontiers of that province, have received orders to transmit to head quarters all the information they can glean respecting the movements of the Austrian troops. The posts of Cossacks have been with-drawn from the frontier, and concentrated at Roman.

The Amico della Famiglia, of Parma, publishes a letter, written from New York, by a man named Carra, a groom, formerly in the service of the de-ceased duke, in which he begs the Parma government not to make any further investigations into the murder of the duke, as he is the man who committed the act, in revenge for having been on one occasion caned by order of his master, and on another struck by himself in the face in the public street. The details given by the writer leaving no doubt as to the truth of his statement, the government has set at liberty the three persons who were in prison on suspicion of being the authors of the crime.

We learn, by a despatch from Athens, that the Divan has consected to open the Turkish ports to

the Greek flag.

The Ligge of Vienna says:—The armament o the Persians continues; 10,000 regulars and 20,00 irregular troops are to be assembled on the Aran, which forms the boundary between Persia and Russia. The attitude assumed by Persia towards Russia becomes every day more and more threat-

The London Times of the 1st inst., says, the faithre of a dealer was announced in the Stock Ex-change on Friday, connected with the settlement in foreign stocks and shares. Out of doors there was an extremely active demand for money arising from temporary causes, such as always prevail from the heavy adjustment of the accounts at the end of a

half-year.

The Liverpool cotton market was steady, closing, however, with rather less animation. Breadstuffs were depressed, with more sellers than

boyers; weather very favorable. The money market continued easy. Consols steady at 933 a 94. American stocks were active

## THE EUROPEAN WAR.

IMPORTANT FROM THE DANUSE—OCCUPATION OF THE PRINCIPALITIES BY THE AUSTRIANS.

The conduct of Austria in the present critical position of affairs is the point to which the eyes of Europe are directed, and, as the Court of Vicuna has thus far reaped the greatest advantages from a stendy, though cattlons, adherence to the policy of the Western Powers and the common interests of Europe strong hopes may be catertained that the Europe of Francis Joseph will persever with firm-

already given him so decision. The foot that the Russians have raised the siege of Silistria and evacanated Wallachia is certain, but on several other points of almost equal importances the intel ligence received up to this time is still defective. It remains to be ascertained whether the whole Russian army is ordered to retreat within the stussian function, which are the propose to consult the student of the control of th

OPERATIONS IN THE BALTIC.

OPERATIONS IN THE BALTIC.
In the House of Commons on Thursday, the 20th ult., Mr. M. Gibson called attention to the proceedings of Admiral Plemridge at Ulcaborg and Brahestadt, in the Gulf of Bothnia.

Sir J. Granam-Sir, I was not exactly aware that the right honorable gentleman intended this evaling to go into much detail on this subject; I therefore did not bring down all the despatches with reference to this subject. They only arrived this morning, and to-morrow they will be multished in the Gazette, and then the House and then published in the Gazette, and then the House and then published in the Gazette, and then the House and then published in the Gazette, and then the House and then published in the Gazette, and then the House and then published in the Gazette, and then the House and then published in the Gazette, and then the House and then published in the Gazette, and then the House and then published in the Gazette, and then the House and then published in the Gazette, and then the House and then published in the Gazette, and then the House and then published in the Gazette, and then the House and the published in the Gazette, and then the House and the published in the Gazette, and the House and the Gazette, the Thursday, the House and House and Thursday, the Thursday, th ther instructions, and are not open to any cees whatever, so far as the authority presiding over; he values as the authority presiding over; wherever, so far as the authority presiding over; he overmment and to those who employed the of and not to the men themselves. (Hear) Now, in I know not that it is expedient, as the matter not stands, that I should offer any claborate decis with reference to the instructions given for the a stands, that I should offer any claborate decis with reference to the instructions given for the a stands, that I should offer any claborate decis with reference to the instructions given for the a stands, that I should offer any claborate decis with reference to the instructions given for the a right honorable genileman says it is a detion to on Finland a part of Russian, yet for the last twen years at least that has been as as reactivg—(hear) and Finland has been treated by Russia the asmer Riga, or any other part of her right honorable gen to the articles to which the right honorable gen to the articles to which the right honorable greated to the articles destroyed on this occasion, the house must be aware that with regard to Sweda and Deumark, we have treaties of neutrality of which certain articles are specified, which ever with reference to neutrality are held to be content and the results of the contrainty of their neutrality, they are prohibited from one veying to the enemy timber, cordage, pitch, it and others, which were the very articles we have destroyed in the enemy's ports; and has they been found by British cruisers proceeding from Denmark or Sweden to any Russian port, ceff by the law of nations, apart from these treaties they could have been dealt with an oortraband war. Now, I think I cannot do better than quot from the despatches of Sir Charles Napler, which were could not be such a such as amounting allocation. The includes the report of Admiral Plumridge on the course of the prevention, but has been done in the Gulf of Bothnia. The inclose the report of Admiral Plum bimself of it to give a freer course to his secret personal engagements with the Czar. It is therefore more than ever important that Austria should persist in that firm and independent line of policy she has hitherto pursued. Her object is the termination of this quarrel, and she is aware that it cannot be terminated without obtaining from Russia the concessions and securities demanded by the Western Powers: while it may, on the contrary be indefinitely extended by allowing Russia to procure the neutrality of the other Powers, or by attempting the renewal of negotiations from which we could expect, at the present time, neither sincerity nor success.

In the House of Commons on the 29th ult. Lord D. Struart said he was desirous of putting a question to the noble lord the President of the Council, of which he had not given notice. If, however, notice were required, he would defer the question notice were required, he would defer the question factors.

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